

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Much has been said by the Federalists about the "useless squanderings of the people's money," the "plundering of the people's treasury," &c. To all who wish to know the truth we recommend the following extract from a circular of the Hon. Mr. Miller of Missouri:

One of the main subjects of attack upon the republican Administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, is the extravagance of their expenditures, as it is called, and the waste of the public money; and in consequence of such extravagance and waste, the contraction of new public debt, of twenty millions of dollars. Never has public credit been so taxed to believe improbabilities and absurdities, as in the statements and speeches which have been made by the opposition to sustain these charges against the Administration. Availing themselves of the gross amount of appropriations, without showing the items which compose the amount, they contrive to deceive people at a distance, those who have no access to detailed information, into the belief of the most blinding errors. Not only are the necessary and indispensable expenditures on account of Indian wars, extinction of Indian titles, removal of Indians, erection of fortifications, increase of the navy, arsenals in States, &c. &c. included under the head of extravagance, but even the indemnities obtained by General Jackson from foreign nations, are likewise included under the same head, and presented to the people as a scandalous waste of public money. Thus the \$4,521,000 obtained from France and Naples, the \$654,000 obtained from Denmark, and the \$100,000 obtained from Spain, and paid out to the Claims by the Government, are all included in its extravagant and profligate expenditures as they are called, although it was so much clear gain to the country, and was only included among the appropriations because the money had been received by the Government, and could not be drawn from the Treasury, for the owners of it except by virtue of appropriation laws. Again, the \$1,395,000 received in trust for the Chickasaw Indians on the sale of their lands in 1835-6 and the sum of \$1,200,000, received in the same way for the same Indians in 1836-7 and then invested for their advantage, and also numerous other sums received in the trust for other Indians, and afterwards invested for their advantage, and also numerous other sums received in the trust for other Indians, and afterwards invested for their benefit; these sums are all included in the charge of profligate expenditure because having been received by the Government they could only be invested by virtue of appropriation laws, and therefore appear in the list of appropriations, though, in reality having nothing to do with the expenditures of the Government. Again the \$475,000 paid out of the Treasury to merchants for drawback of duties last year, which merchants did not pay their bonds for duties, but obtained delay both from the Administration and Congress; even this large sum paid by the Government for drawback of duties, those from whom duties on imports were due, this also is included under the head of profligate expenditure, for which this Administration is to be abused and vilified! Here are near ten millions of dollars at once accounted for, upwards of one-half of which was a clear gain, obtained from foreign countries, and paid to our citizens for violations; a large portion of the remainder was a trust fund for Indians, which, though it is included in the appropriations, had nothing to do with the expenditures of the Government; and the remaining part, being nearly half a million, was so much money raised by the Government and paid to merchants for drawbacks instead of being received from them for duties. It is an insult to the people to try and deceive them in this manner. It is an insult to them, for as they have no access to the detailed items of expenditure they are not able to detect the imposition that is practised upon them and thus are made to believe what is not true.

Having detected and exposed these items, which though included in the appropriations, are in fact no part of the expenditures, and will show that a great imposition is practised upon the public understanding, by presenting gross amounts, without showing the heads or items of the expenditure. Thus, under the charge of a profligate expenditure of the public money, is included all the expenditures for suppressing or preventing Indian hostilities during the Administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. The Black Hawk war, the Florida war, the Creek outrages in Alabama and Georgia in 1830 the Cherokee difficulties, which, together, have cost the country \$20,000,000, all these are included under the head of profligate expenditure! as if the Administration and its friends had consumed that amount of the public money in their private and personal expense instead of the national defence.

The extinction of Indian titles is another large item of expenditure, necessarily incurred for the good of the States, and unjustly charged upon the Administration. Take the case of Georgia and the Cherokees at once. Here the extinction of the Cherokee title cost about five and a half millions of dollars by treaty, to which Congress has added upwards of a million more by law during the present session. This was for extinguishing title; then a large allowance for subsisting them for one year after they arrived west of Mississippi; and, after all a large body of militia and volunteers are kept under pay, stationed in the Cherokee country, to see that the treaty is complied with, and that no outrages are committed on the whites. In this way, the Cherokees alone have cost, and will cost, the Treasury more than \$10,000,000; the whole of which is to be included under the head of profligate extravagance in the case of the Cherokees and Georgia, has also occurred, though in a less degree, with all the Indian tribes in other States, to wit: In Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, North

Carolina, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, &c. The Indians have been removed from all these States by the policy previously commenced and carried out by General Jackson. They have been removed at a large expense and those who condemn the expense must also condemn the removal, and wish to have those Indians brought back again and replaced in the bosom of the white population.

The permanent defence of the country has been another object of expenditure under the late Administration. To prepare for war in time of peace has been their maxim; and hence the fortification of the sea coast, the general increase of the navy yards, with arsenals in the States, have been carefully attended to. Large sums have been expended on those objects, and these sums can no more be charged to profligate expenditure than can the permanent improvements which a farmer makes on his farm be charged among the extravagances of his family living. Leaving out, then, the sums which, though in the list of appropriations, are not expenditures, and the sums which are expended for necessary, unavoidable, and beneficial objects, and it will be seen that the extravagant expenditure which has been practised before the public is satisfactorily accounted for; and after deducting these amounts, the real expenditure for carrying on the Government will not be more increased than what results from the increase and growth of the country.

As to the debt of \$20,000,000 which is charged upon this Administration, as the fruits of its profligate extravagance, I have to state, in the first instance, that no such debt has been created, nor the half of it; and that so far as any debt has been created, it was occasioned, not by wasting the public money, but by depositing money with the States, and granting indulgence to banks and merchants. The whole amount of Treasury notes authorized to be issued, was \$20,000,000 of that amount, no more than \$14,207,000 have been issued, up to this time; and of the amount so issued, the quantity of about \$3,500,000 has already been redeemed, so that the debt created is not \$20,000,000 but about \$7,000,000. How this debt came to be created is the next question. The Opposition say, it was on account of the extravagance of the government. We say it was because we had deposited with the States \$27,000,000, of which \$9,000,000 was appropriated money; also because we had given to the late deposit banks to refund the balances drawn from them, at this time amounting to about \$5,000,000; also, because we had given time to the importing merchants to pay their banks, amounting to about \$4,000,000. Thus what is due from the merchants, and the late deposit banks, will more than pay the \$7,000,000 of debt created by outstanding Treasury notes; and the people need be under no fear that they will be taxed to pay either principle or interest of the public debt, as they were in the time of the first Mr. Adams; for, besides what is due from merchants and deposit banks there are, also, coming from the late B. of the United States upward of \$6,000,000 for the national stock held in it. These three items of debt, due to the United States, make about \$16,000,000; while the Treasury notes now outstanding, and the remaining amount which may be issued, only can amount to about \$11,000,000. Thus the debts coming to the United States from merchants, the deposit banks, and the bank of the United States, to say nothing of the \$27,000,000 deposited with the States, exceed, by five millions of dollars, the whole amount which is, and can be created under the issue of Treasury notes; and yet the people are to be deluded with a story of \$20,000,000 of debt, incurred by the late and present Administrations through extravagance, waste, and profligate expenditures. Surely it is not only disrespectful, but insulting to the people, to consider them to be ignorant enough to be imposed upon by such barefaced and unfounded statements.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Upon the subject of who is to be next Vice President, we have perused sundry articles, some of which emanated from sound democratic journals. We have hitherto remained profoundly silent on this matter, really doubting from the publications, whether the present worthy incumbent would consent to serve another term if elected. We have within a few days, however, had an unreserved conversation with C. J. Johnson, and we are certain we have not mistaken him.

Col. Johnson, were the subject of interest to none except himself, would retire to private life, and leave the office he now holds to some individual more desirous of filling it; but he feels himself as belonging to the Republican party, and that he has no right to decline a re-election, should that party require his services. At the same time he is entirely willing to yield all pretensions, whenever another shall be selected, who will probably be more acceptable to the party and he will do so most cheerfully.

This much we say advisedly. It then becomes the duty of the party to which the veteran Colonel Johnson has been, uniformly attached, to cast about them, and say who shall fill the seat so deservedly occupied by him.

Col. Benton, of Missouri, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, have both formally declined the nomination. Col. Polk, of Tennessee, is now in the field, a candidate for the gubernatorial office of that State. The only other two democratic individuals we have heard named, are Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, and Mr. King of Alabama.

For either of those gentlemen, we would record our vote with great pleasure, if Col. Johnson was determined to decline a re-election. But the Colonel as we take it, is too good a democrat to leave the administration

when his services are required; and under this conviction, we this day, raised to our mast-head the Flag of

MARTIN VAN BUREN, for President.

R. M. JOHNSON, for Vice President.

We repeat that for either of the justly eminent gentlemen mentioned, we could cast our vote with perfect satisfaction,—so we could have done, on a former occasion for Mr. Rives had he received the nomination of the Baltimore convention. He did not receive that nomination, and the canker of disappointment immediately seized his vitals, where it has been rankling ever since. Such we confidently say, will not be the feeling of Col. Johnson. His whole soul is devoted to his country; and however he may be disposed of by the republican party, he will continue steadfast and warm for her best interests.

This example for the downfall of Mr. Rives and other aspirants—former friends—admonishes us of the danger of selecting a candidate by convention. Will it not be unwise and unsafe, to attempt to reconcile the various gentlemen named as candidates; and their friends at a time the country is tranquil, reposing the fullest confidence in the gentleman who now fills that office?

The time is approaching when the course intended, should be distinctly understood; and we know of no plan more easy and correct, to ascertain the sentiments of the party, than for all the republican papers to speak the sentiments of the neighborhood in which they are located. We invite this course and promise to strike our Flag for Col. Johnson and replace it with any other name which may be more acceptable to the democracy of the country.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.—We would enquire of those of the opposition who are endeavoring to impress it on the public mind that this gentleman has evinced a disposition to oppose the measures of the administration, from what source they received the information? Is not the wish of the parent to the thought? Perhaps the information has been gleaned from the letter of Mr. C. to the Democratic members of the North Carolina Legislature. Have our truth-loving opponents seen and read that letter? They at one period believed him a prophet, what think they if his prophecies in the letter alluded to? He says that if the present system of banking goes on, that an explosion more ruinous to the country than any we have ever had must eventually follow. And when it does come, says he, the opponents of the CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY must not shrink from the responsibility.—Piney Woods Planter.

An old woman in Connecticut, purchases all the whig newspapers she can, to make soap of; she says they furnish the strongest kind of lye.

Dresden Patriot.

From the Old Dominion.

DEMOCRACY AND STATE RIGHTS

We gave, some two or three weeks ago, an eloquent extract from the Georgia Argus, one of the most talented State rights papers in the South, upon the question of policy to be pursued at the coming election. The Argus unhesitatingly declares for Mr. Van Buren, and continues as follows: "Now, how does the matter stand between the two candidates? (Van Buren, and Clay) which of them professes most of our principles? Whose election is most likely to sustain and advance, and whose most likely to overthrow and destroy them? Mr. Van Buren is opposed to internal improvements, doctrines, and is certainly much less of a tariff man than Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay is the open and avowed advocate of all of them; their friends are his friends, and on their strength they based his hopes of election. Not only is Mr. Van Buren opposed to these doctrines, but his friends are opposed to them, and on his opposition to them between Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, is one involving principles; which most favors our doctrine? Can any State rights man say that he entertains any principle common with Henry Clay? If it be admitted to be a contest for the establishment of principle, it is impossible for any rational State Rights man to support Clay. But suppose, as between these two, it is a mere contest for the leaves and fishes; still it seems to us that the proper course for the State Rights party to pursue is to support Mr. Van Buren. Clay is the great common enemy whose object is the destruction of all. He is the great Philip of Macedonia, whose object, whether he come in the garb of friend or foe, is to destroy."

From the New York Despatch.

DANGER OF ANNOYING CATS.—In a late Medical work we notice an article entitled "Observations, Dissections, and Experiments on the bite of enraged animals." One of the most important facts contained in it is, that cats may by ill treatment be rendered mad, and without having been themselves bitten, may by their bite cause the most violent hydrophobia; the following remarkable instances are related: A young man was bitten by a cat in the leg; he suffered acute pain to some time; this ceased, and he became well. Every method preventive of hydrophobia was used all in vain; the 49th day the symptoms appeared, and the patient died with his teeth fixed in a piece of iron. It is remarkable, that the cat had only been rendered furious by being confined in a room and tormented. A milkman having remarked a cat often coming to steal the milk in his dairy, lay in wait for it, and attacked it with a hatchet. There was a considerable contest, until at last, the cat unable to avoid a blow, leaped at the man and seized his chin, whence there was no possibility of detaching it, but by cutting off its head. The patient was carried to the hospital, and the preventives of hydrophobia applied. On the 23d day fatal symptoms made their appearance; he experienced much difficulty swallowing water; but this he overcame with great fortitude; the difficulty increased; the wound became fatal; the patient grew furious, endeavored to bite every one that came near him, was bound in chains, and immediately broke them in pieces—leaped from his bed, ran up and down the hospital attempting to bite all he met, till reaching the outer door in order to escape, he was seized with a shivering and fell dead.

On dissection, the appearances in both these cases were precisely the same as in those of Hydrophobia.

The dreadful lesson taught by the case here stated, should be carefully kept in mind by all who are, from their temers and habits of life, much exposed to the temptation or the necessity of using harsh methods with the most common of our domestic animals.

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CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

We are much pleased to find by the Kentucky Gazette, that Colonel R. M. Johnson will consent to be a candidate for the office he at present fills with so much honour to himself and advantage to his country. We had entertained considerable apprehensions that the Colonel was about to decline, but our doubts are now removed, & we rejoice that he will once more rely upon the democracy for his election to an office, the duties of which he has most sedulously performed; and has not, like some of his predecessors, reduced it to a mere sinecure, having presided now three sessions without intermission.

We presume that now when it is ascertained that he will serve, if elected, there will be no other offered to the people, consideration. The character of the man the assiduity with which he has attended his duties in Congress, in all stations in its representative, Senator and President of the Senate, give him a claim upon the Democracy, perhaps superior to any other that might be thought of, particularly as he has served but one term. It would be highly impolitic under present circumstances, to put forth any other candidate.

Independent of his highly meritorious conduct in the chair of the Senate, his claims upon the gratitude of his country for his eminent service in the field, and his sufferings in the cause ought not to be forgotten. We have placed there, in hoisting the flag to our mast head:

For President,

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.

For Vice President,

R. M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

With such a ticket, we are confident against the world in arms."

A FACT.—There is a man living fifty miles North of the City of Cincinnati, who has had 52 children by one wife, 18 of whom are full grown hardy males, and capable of bearing arms.—Intelligencer.

A GOAT IN LIMBO VILE.

On Wednesday, we saw peeping through the afore-said pillory, an animal, horrible vision, with one horn; we feared his sacred majesty had taken the place of Trecees upon nearer inspection, we recognized an old acquaintance in the Capital General of the Carian family, vulgarly called by the girls and boys of the village, "the Billy goat," safely locked in the pillory and awaiting for past offence, (as a general expression.) His punishment produced the desired effect, (punishment does not correct, it modifies man.) Billy was not only mollified, but mollified, for he manifested no love of endurance vile, when he bounded from the platform with extraordinary ease and remarkable agility, and went in pursuit of his comrades, who stood by to sympathize.

(Lexington Union.)

AVOIDANCE.—We have received a communication from Cayuga, on the subject of marriage. It has been laid. The writer inveighs with much bitterness against permitting "down easters" to come to this state and marry at their choicest belles, when there are so many worthy bachelors among us, pining in "single blessedness." From the indignant strain in which he indulges, we opine that he himself has been choused in an affair of the heart, by some tartar shrewd yankee.

THE THEATRE

As I was one day walking out for my accustomed exercise, a gentleman passed me in his carriage and invited me to ride with him. He is a gentleman of wealth and distinction, and of an elevated and pious character. He came to the city when young, without friends, without money without reputation, without any intrinsic means whatever of getting started in business. Soon after I took a sea with him, two young men of dissipated air, with cigars in their mouths, dashed furiously by us in a chaise. "There," said he, "are two young men going fast to ruin." This incident turned our conversation upon the exposures and ruin of young men in the city. He remarked that most of young men who came to live in the city at the same time he did, had already gone to ruin. I told him that the interest I felt in young men prompted the inquiry how it came to pass that he escaped, and by what means he had succeeded well in life.

He replied that when he came to the city, it was under the conviction that he had himself to make; that he then laid down some rules, which he had steadfastly observed among them, were the following—that he would always attend meeting on the Sabbath; that he would never read loose and infidel books nor attend infidel meetings; that he would devote a portion of his time study; that he would always be diligent and faithful in business, however discouraging things might look—that he would not frequent shops of refreshments, unless for necessary food; that he would form no alliance with any individuals for society or amusement till he knew them to be virtuous safe companions and that he would not go to the theatre till he was forty five years old, when he supposed he should be above the reach of any injury from that source. Long before he reached that age he was a pious man, and of course he now finds higher sources of pleasure than the theatre; a place which he never visited. Another youth who came to the city at the same time and from the place with him, took lodgings at a house with some of the tie going young men, was prevailed upon to go for once—then again, and again—became loose in his principles and habits; one step led on to another until he went headlong to ruin, and found an infamous grave! And this he remarked, had been the sad history of many who with him began their career in life.—Wind-up.

TABLE BEER.—The Southern cultivator gives the following recipe for making table beer:

"To make a cheap and wholesome table beer, take eight bottles of water, one quart of molasses, one pint of yeast, one table-spoonful of ginger, one and a half table-spoonful of cream of tartar well stirred and mixed in an open vessel; after standing twenty-four hours, the beer may be bottled and used immediately."

Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the general principle of banking. His stern Republican principles which supported and cheered the faint hearted during the revolutionary war, caused every species of Tory to open their mind and machine against his personal and political character. It was that Philosopher who first attacked charters that were to burden unborn generations. He was always the friend of man. When he resided in France he consulted with the most talented men in Europe, to ascertain the probable life time of a generation of people. He and they arrived at an important fact, that less than 40 years covered the aggregate existence of a nation. Can a creditor compel a child to pay his father's debt? Can charters for a period of time beyond the life of a generation, be dealing with our posterity fairly? Should they pay debts of our contracting? There is nothing more true than that we have "too much legislation," nor nothing more unjust than our legislation for any body else than for ourselves. General Jackson was educated in their school of the revolution, and, like most of the sages of that day, was a plain, practical Republican. He too, was always opposed to the general principle of banking as ending to make "the rich richer, and the poor poorer."

LOST OR STOLEN.—By a system of ceaseless depredation during some years past, the undersigned lost the following items of property, viz:

- An unnumbered estate,
- A vigorous constitution,
- A fair moral character,
- A good standing in society,
- An active, healthful conscience,
- And an immortal soul.

Also, at the same time, or soon after, the affections of wife, children and five dollars. It is supposed that these things were feloniously abstracted from the subscriber, by a gang of fellows whom he had entertained as friends, and who are now known to roam about with fair and flattering pretence for the commission of sin in their names are various: such as R. C. Bandy, wine, &c. and they are known to be harbored and retain parsonage in the city. If any person will aid in bringing the culprits to justice, he shall be rewarded with all that is left to the subscriber—a cup of cold water.

VAGABOND.

SPUNK.—Let ancient or modern history be searched, they will not afford a more heroic display than the reply of the Yankees at Stonington, to the British commanders. The people were piling the balls which the enemy had wasted, when the foe applied to them—"We want balls will you sell them?" They answered,—"We want powder—send us powder and we'll return you balls."